

EDGEWOOD

CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL CENTER

U.S. ARMY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING COMMAND

ECBC-TR-370

SWATCH TEST RESULTS OF DURACLEAN® WITH LYCRA® COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE GLOVES TO CHALLENGE BY CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

**Robert S. Lindsay
Suzanne A. Procell
Elaina H. Harrison**

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

July 2004

**Approved for public release;
distribution is unlimited.**

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010-5424

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

20041021 112

Disclaimer

The findings in this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorizing documents.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
<p>Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.</p>					
1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) XX-07-2004		2. REPORT TYPE Final		3. DATES COVERED (From - To) Apr 2003 - Jun 2003	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Swatch Test Results of Duraclean® with Lycra® Commercial Chemical Protective Gloves to Challenge by Chemical Warfare Agents				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S) Lindsay, Robert S.; Procell, Suzanne A.; and Harrison, Elaina H.				5d. PROJECT NUMBER None	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) AND ADDRESS(ES) DIR, ECBC, ATTN: AMSRD-ECB-RT-AT, APG, MD 21010-5424				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER ECBC-TR-370	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) DIR, ECBC, ATTN: AMSRD-ECB-EN-H, APG, MD 21010-5424				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT Swatches from Wilshire Technologies, Incorporated (Carlsbad, CA), Duraclean® with Lycra® gloves were challenged with liquid droplets of sarin (GB) and mustard (HD) using modifications of the static diffusion procedure described in TOP 8-2-501. The cumulative mass of each agent that permeated each swatch was determined over time, and the results for all swatches were used to determine an average cumulative mass for the gloves. From these data, a breakthrough time was calculated for each glove/agent combination for comparison purposes.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS HD Swatch testing Permeation testing GB Chemical protective gloves					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF: a. REPORT U			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 38	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON Sandra J. Johnson 19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (include area code) (410) 436-2914
b. ABSTRACT U c. THIS PAGE U					

Blank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the Domestic Preparedness Program, Wilshire Technologies, Incorporated (Carlsbad, CA), Duraclean® with Lycra® gloves were tested to assess their capability to protect in a chemical warfare (CW) agent environment. Swatches of material from the gloves were tested for resistance to permeation for sarin (GB) and mustard (HD). From these data, the authors calculated the estimated time it would take to permeate the gloves with sufficient agent to cause physiological effects in a person wearing the gloves. The tests are described and the calculated breakthrough times are presented.

Blank

PREFACE

The work described in this report was authorized under the Expert Assistance (Equipment Test) Program for the U.S. Army Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) Homeland Defense Business Unit. The work started in April 2003 and was completed in June 2003.

The use of either trade or manufacturers' names in this report does not constitute an official endorsement of any commercial products. This report may not be cited for purposes of advertisement.

This report has been approved for public release. Registered users should request additional copies from the Defense Technical Information Center; unregistered users should direct such requests to the National Technical Information Service.

Acknowledgment

The authors acknowledge Frank DiPietro for managing the equipment acquisition and test scheduling necessary to accomplish the testing in a timely manner.

Blank

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	9
2.	OBJECTIVES	9
3.	TESTING AND DATA ANALYSIS	9
3.1	Testing Overview.....	9
3.2	Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing (Agent Swatch Testing)	11
3.2.1	Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing Procedures.....	11
3.2.2	Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing Analysis	13
3.2.3	Relationship Between Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Test Results and Skin Exposure	14
3.2.4	Evaluation Criteria for Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Test Results.....	14
4.	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	15
5.	CONCLUSIONS.....	16
	ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	17
	APPENDIXES	
	A - MODIFIED STATIC DIFFUSION TEST PROCEDURE.....	19
	B - OVERALL TEST RESULTS	21

FIGURES

1.	Duraclean® with Lycra® Glove Label.....	10
2.	Duraclean® with Lycra® Glove.....	10
3.	TOP Permeation Cell.....	12
4.	TOP Permeation Apparatus	12
5.	MINICAMS™ and Stream Selection System	13
B-1	Average HD Permeation.....	37
B-2	Average GB Permeation	37
B-3	HD Permeation by Sampling Area	38
B-4	GB Permeation by Sampling Area.....	38

TABLES

1.	Agent Breakthrough Criteria.....	15
2.	Swatch Test Results	16
B-1	Average HD Permeation.....	21
B-2	Average GB Permeation	23
B-3	Individual HD Swatch Data	26
B-4	Individual GB Swatch Data	28
B-5	Duraclean® with Lycra® Glove Swatches - HD Trial Run	31
B-6	HD Silicone Swatch Trial for Duraclean® with Lycra® Glove.....	32
B-7	GB Silicone Swatch Trial for Duraclean® with Lycra® Glove.....	34

**SWATCH TEST RESULTS OF DURACLEAN®
WITH LYCRA® COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE GLOVES
TO CHALLENGE BY CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS**

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1996, Congress passed Public Law 104-201 (Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996), directing the Department of Defense (DoD) to assist other federal, state, and local agencies in enhancing preparedness for terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction. The DoD responded by forming the Domestic Preparedness Program that same year. One of the objectives of the Domestic Preparedness Program was to enhance emergency and hazardous material response to nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) terrorism incidents. As part of an effective response, people who are responding to an incident will use personal protective equipment to protect them from exposure to chemical or biological agents. The specific personal protective equipment (PPE) that will be used depends upon the situation that they encounter and what they have on hand. In some cases, chemical protective gloves may be required to enter either a contaminated or potentially contaminated area.

2. OBJECTIVES

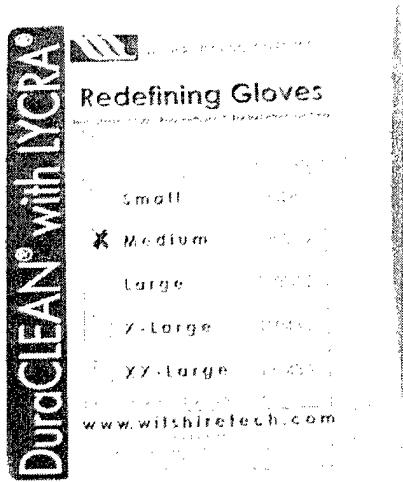
This study evaluated one common and commercially available glove design to assess how well it resisted vapor permeation from liquid contamination¹ by chemical agents Sarin (GB) and mustard (HD). This information is intended for federal, state and local emergency and HAZMAT personnel as an aid in their evaluation (and possible modification) of current work rules regarding specific chemical protective gloves currently in inventory, and as an aid in future procurement of appropriate chemical protective gloves. This is especially important if these personnel choose to include military chemical and biological agent protection as a criterion. The information supplements data and information provided by the glove manufacturers. The gloves were tested in new, as-received, condition. The effects of aging, temperature extremes, laundering, and other factors are beyond the intended scope of this test program. These tests were conducted to assess percutaneous (i.e., skin) protection only.

3. TESTING AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Testing Overview.

The Duraclean® with Lycra® glove was manufactured by Wilshire Technologies, Incorporated (Carlsbad, CA). The label stated the glove was 100% polyurethane and was white in color. The part number was 13033-2. Figure 1 is a digital photograph of the glove label. Figure 2 is a digital photograph of the glove in its packaging. Tests included the measurement of permeation of GB and HD through material swatches.

¹ Throughout this report, the term permeation is used even though for some of the tests, the precise mechanism of agent transfer is not determined, and penetration is possibly also involved.



Lot Number: 1101

Batch Number: 0182

Figure 1. Duraclean® with Lycra® Glove Label

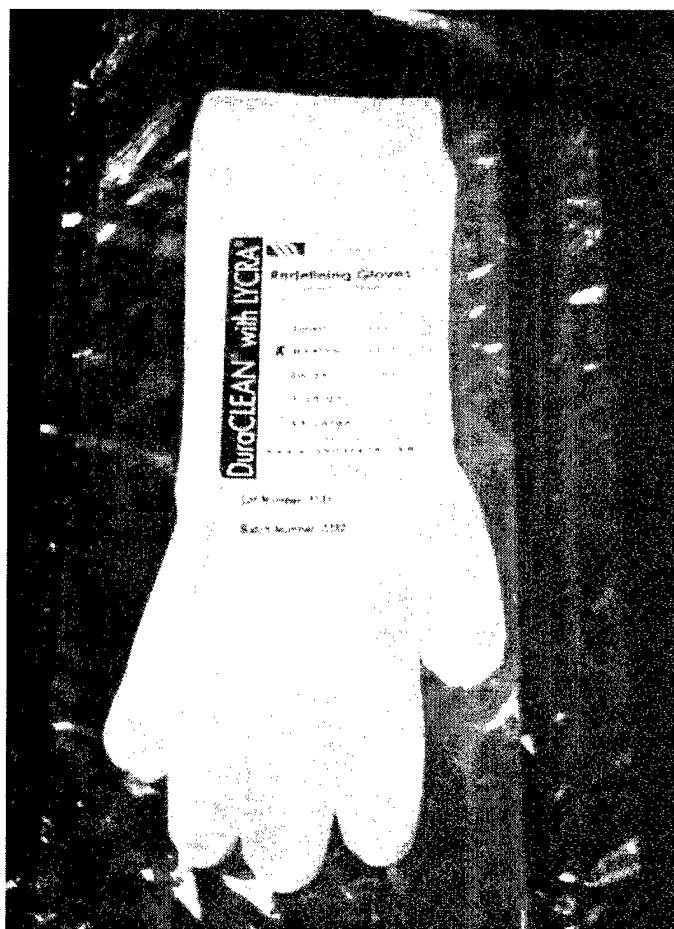


Figure 2. Duraclean® with Lycra® Glove

3.2 Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing (Agent Swatch Testing).

3.2.1 Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing Procedures.

This testing was conducted to measure the permeation of chemical agents GB and HD through glove swatches over a 24-hr period. The test was intended to assess how well the glove materials resist agent permeation. The amount of agent applied and duration of exposure do not represent any particular threat that responders may encounter, but they do serve as a common point of reference for all test results. The testing was performed by the Applied Test Team, Research and Technology Directorate, U.S. Army Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC).

Test Procedure.

The test methodology was taken from TOP 8-2-501² and is described in Appendix A. Twelve swatches were cut from three pairs of the glove design to be tested. Six of the twelve swatches were cut from the palm, and six were cut from the cuff. Swatches were taken from approximately the same locations for all gloves - from the center of the palm and from the cuff area near the end of the glove. Three of the palm swatches and three of the cuff swatches were allocated to GB testing, and the remainder were allocated to HD testing. In the analysis, the palm swatch was assumed to represent the palm, fingers, and back of the hand; and the cuff was assumed to represent the remainder of the glove that covers the wrist and forearm area. Swatch thicknesses were measured with an Ames Dial Comparator, Model 2 (B. C. Ames Company, Waltham, MA). Five readings per swatch were taken and averaged to yield an average thickness for each swatch. The individual thickness readings for all swatches were then used to calculate the average swatch thickness in mils. Results are shown in Table 2. For each test; six test swatches were placed in six test cells. Figure 3 is a digital photograph of the test cell used. Laboratory personnel applied a predetermined liquid agent challenge (10 g/m^2) to the top surface of each swatch; droplet application to the surface of the first swatch was at time zero. Agent droplets were applied to the surface of the first swatch at time zero. Agent was then applied to the surface of each succeeding swatch at roughly 1-min intervals. The upper chamber of each test cell was sealed. The test cell was then placed into a TOP permeation test apparatus with system control and data acquisition system, fabricated by Battelle Memorial Institute (Columbus, OH). A digital photo of the permeation apparatus is shown in Figure 4. The test cell inlet was connected to the manifold from which clean air at the test conditions was drawn. The test cell outlet was connected to the vacuum source whose flow rate was metered by a mass flow controller. Thus, a 1.0 L/min flow of air was maintained in the lower test cell chamber beneath each swatch.

During the 24-hr test period, gas samples were taken on a sequential basis by a laboratory MINICAMS™ (OI Analytical, CMS Field Products Group, Birmingham, AL) with stream selection system (a miniaturized gas chromatograph (GC) with flame photometric detector and sampling system) from the airstream beneath each swatch (Figure 5). Air Sampling by the MINICAMS™ began for the first swatch approximately 6 min following agent

² Test Operations Procedure (TOP) 8-2-501, Permeation and Penetration of Air-Permeable, Semipermeable and Impermeable Materials with Chemical Agents or Simulants (Swatch Testing). U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground, UT. 3 March 1997, UNCLASSIFIED Report (AD A322329).

application. For HD, subsequent 3-min cycles of the MINICAMSTM were composed of 2.5 min of desorption of collected agent vapor from the pre-concentrator tube (PCT) onto the GC column followed by 0.5 min of gas sampling (collection of agent vapor in the PCT). For GB, subsequent 2.5-min cycles of the MINICAMSTM were composed of 2 min of desorption followed by 0.5 min of gas samples. Sampling was done sequentially through the six test swatches (three each from two separate sampling areas). The sampling sequence was then repeated. Each test swatch was sampled approximately once every 15-18 min. Prior to running the test swatches, a set of six silicone swatches was run against each agent (one each 1 μ L droplet was applied to the surface of each swatch) to insure that the test setup was running properly. In addition, a 2-hr HD trial run was conducted with three glove swatches to assess the magnitude of permeation and for further assurance that the MINICAMSTM system was operating properly.

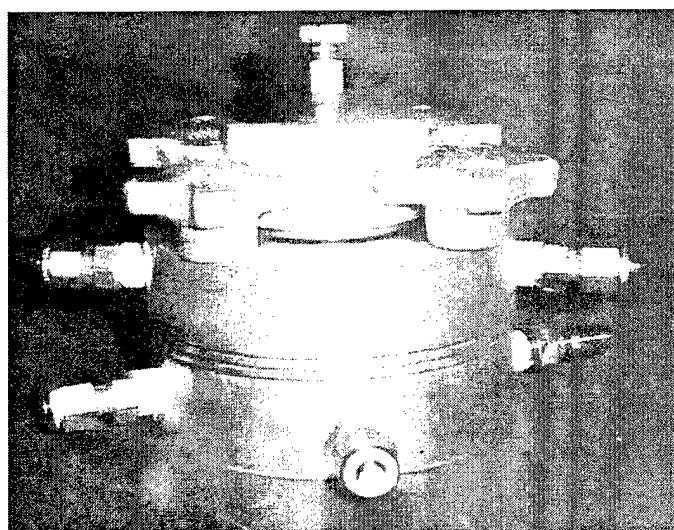


Figure 3. TOP Permeation Cell

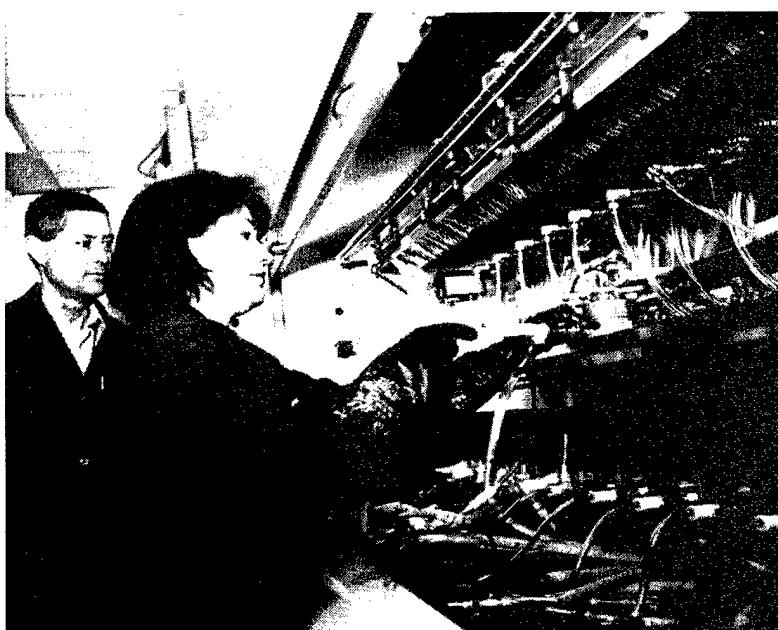


Figure 4. TOP Permeation Apparatus

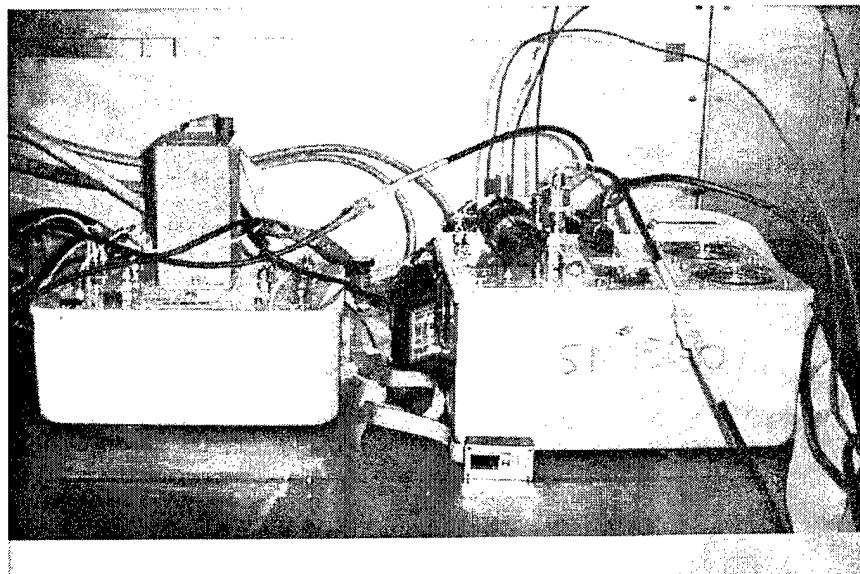


Figure 5. MINICAMS™ and Stream Selection System

The MINICAMS™ first determined the amount of agent vapor in each gas sample. Using this result, the amount (ng) of agent vapor present in the airstream that passed beneath the swatch over the time from the previous gas sample to the current gas sample was determined by the MINICAMS™ permeation software. The calculations assumed that the permeation rate is constant such that the mass permeating increases linearly over the 15-18 min interval. The permeation for each time interval was the average of the permeation rates (flux, $\text{ng}/\text{cm}^2/\text{min}$) for the current and previous gas samples multiplied by either 15 or 18 min. This amount of agent vapor per unit area was presumed to be the amount of agent vapor per unit area that had permeated the swatch over that time interval. The cumulative mass of agent permeating the swatch per unit area at any elapsed time during the 24-hr test was defined as M_f . It was based on the mass permeated in the time interval over the effective swatch area, which was the opening in the permeation cell (10 cm^2), and was determined by the MINICAMS™ permeation software. Over the 24-hr test period, a series of M_f values was calculated for each swatch.

3.2.2 Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing Analysis.

The glove had M_f data for six swatches for each of the two agents over the 24-hr test period. The M_f data were taken for each of the three swatches from one sampling area tested with one of the agents. For this report, the average (of three swatches) cumulative permeation (M_f) was calculated. This average was then presented, at each of the reported elapsed times, as representative of the glove's permeation resistance at that sampling area. The reported elapsed time for each sampling area was the average of the elapsed times for the three swatches.

To estimate M_f at each elapsed time for a glove, the simplifying assumption was that the exposure was uniform over the entire glove, and that the glove permeated in a way that is representative of the two sampled sites. This permitted the determination of an average M_f at each average elapsed time. The average elapsed time was the sum of the reported elapsed times

for both sampling areas divided by two. The palm and cuff surface areas of the gloves were assumed to be equal. The average M_f at any average elapsed time was calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Average } M_f = [(\text{palm material } M_f) + (\text{cuff material } M_f)]/2 \quad (1)$$

3.2.3 Relationship Between Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Test Results and Skin Exposure.

The permeation test was designed to distinguish among material swatches according to their permeation resistance to chemical agents. It was not intended to specifically replicate threat scenarios that may be encountered in actual use. As previously reported by Belmonte,³ it was instructive to estimate the agent dosage ($C_i t_{\text{skin}}$) that would result from such a standard agent challenge as a relative indication of possible physiological effects. This was done by converting the average M_f values to equivalent agent dosages. This relationship was developed by Fedele (written communication, Dr. P. Fedele, R&T Directorate, ERDEC, July 1997) and was reported by Belmonte.³ For air-impermeable glove materials, the only mechanism for removal of agent vapor that permeates the barrier was assumed to be its permeation through the skin, so the equation is:

$$\text{Agent Dosage (mg - min/m}^3) = \frac{M_f (\text{ng/cm}^2)}{\text{Permeability of skin to agent vapor (cm/min)}} \quad (2)$$

where skin permeability is 2 cm/min for HD and 0.1 cm/min for GB. The agent dosage was then compared to doses that are known to cause certain levels of toxicity. It was assumed that skin permeabilities of HD and GB are roughly constant over the entire body.

3.2.4 Evaluation Criteria for Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Test Results.

When analyzing the test results, it was useful to determine whether the data indicate that the chemical protective glove provides percutaneous protection over some period of time. Mustard vapor can produce erythema (reddening of the skin) at dosages of approximately 1039 mg-min/m³ on the backs of the hands. It can produce vesication (skin burns and blisters) at 2078 mg-min/m³ on the backs of the hands. It was assumed that the hands were protected by the test gloves and challenged uniformly by the liquid dose used on the swatches. Using the threshold skin reddening dosage, and the skin permeability for mustard and substituting values in Equation 2, we obtained the HD threshold M_f value

$$\text{Threshold } M_f = 2 \times 1039 = 2078 \text{ ng/cm}^2 \quad (3)$$

Sarin vapor can produce incapacitation at percutaneous dosages of approximately 8000 mg-min/m³ and can cause lethality at dosages of 15000 mg-min/m³ where exposed persons are healthy, young, fit, and well-nourished males of approximately 70-kg mass. People who are

³ Belmonte, Richard B. *Test Results of Level A Suits to Challenge by Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents and Simulants: Summary Report*; ERDEC-TR-513; U. S. Army Edgewood Research, Development and Engineering Center: Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 1998; UNCLASSIFIED Report (AD-A353 013).

smaller, less fit, etc., may exhibit adverse effects at lower doses ($C_{i,t\text{skin}}$). Unlike mustard, Sarin acts systemically: the body reacts to the total amount of Sarin absorbed by the body. For this analysis, it was assumed that the gloves were incorporated into a full ensemble protecting the entire body, but that only the gloves were challenged by liquid agent. The amount of Sarin agent per unit area (average M_f) necessary to permeate glove material covering the hands and forearms and produce a predetermined systemic effect was estimated by using the whole body dosage threshold of incapacitation (8000 mg-min/m³), the skin permeability to Sarin agent (0.1 cm/min) from Equation 2 and 8.41% as the fractional area (proportion of the total body area represented by the hands and forearms in the BRHA model).⁴ The relationship is:

$$\text{Threshold } M_f = (\text{Threshold dose} \times \text{skin permeability}) / (\text{fractional area}) \quad (4)$$

Substituting,

$$M_f = (8000 \times 0.1) / (0.0841) = 9,512 \text{ ng/cm}^2 \quad (5)$$

The above values were used in the graphs of average M_f versus time and were summarized in Table 1. A physiologically derived breakthrough time was the time when the average M_f equals the breakthrough M_f criterion.

Table 1. Agent Breakthrough Criteria

Agent	Threshold Dosage (mg-min/m ³)	Physiological Effect	Skin Permeability, P_s (cm/min)	Threshold, M_f (ng/cm ²) [*]
HD	1,039	Erythema	2	2,078
HD	2,078	Vesication	2	4,156
GB	8,000	Incapacitation	0.1	9,512
GB	15,000	Lethality	0.1	17,836

*These breakthrough criteria are not to be construed as safe threshold values, they are being used only to rank gloves.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The physiologically derived breakthrough times and average swatch thicknesses are presented in Table 2.

⁴ Fedele, Paul D., Nelson, Douglas, C. *A Method of Assessing Full Individual Protective System Performance Against Cutaneous Effects of Aerosol and Vapor Exposures*, U.S. Army Edgewood Research, Development and Engineering Center: Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 1995; Section 1-3 "Body Region Hazard Analysis Process." In the report for the JSLIST Program: Cronin, Tracy D., *Final Report for the Development of the Man-In-Simulant Test (MIST) Methodology for Evaluation of Chemical/Biological (CB) Protective Garments*, TECOM Project No. 8-EI-825-ABO-004, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground: Dugway, UT, April 1996.

Table 2. Swatch Test Results

Item	Average Swatch Thickness, mils	Physiologically Derived Breakthrough time, min	
		HD	GB
Duraclean® with Lycra®	5	5	14

The MINICAMS™ minimum detection limit for HD was 21.0 ng for all tests and the detection limit for GB was 1.0 ng for all tests. The material bubbled as GB droplets were applied, but there were no visible effects on any of the materials from either HD or GB exposure at the test conclusion. Physiologically derived breakthrough times should only be used to compare glove materials. Overall test results are presented in Appendix B. The HD average M_f data are presented in Table B-1, and the GB average M_f data are presented in Table B-2. The HD individual swatch data are given in Table B-3, and the GB individual swatch data are given in Table B-4. The HD trial run data are given in Table B-5. The HD silicone swatch trial data are shown in Table B-6, and the silicone swatch trial data are shown in Table B-7. The plot of the average HD permeation is shown in Figure B-1, and the plot of average GB permeation is shown in Figure B-2. The plot of HD permeation by sampling area is shown in Figure B-3 and the plot of GB permeation by sampling area is shown in Figure B-4.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The test data revealed that the Duraclean® with Lycra® glove provides minimal protection from liquid CW agents. Physiologically derived breakthrough time should not be interpreted as the time that a glove can be safely worn, either for HD or GB. These times should only be used to compare glove materials.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Ct	Vapor exposure, product of vapor concentration (mg/m^3) and time (min)
$C_{It_{\text{skin}}}$	Vapor exposure to skin
cm^2	Square centimeters
CW	Chemical warfare
$^{\circ}\text{F}$	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
DoD	Department of Defense
ECBC	U.S. Army Edgewood Chemical Biological Center
g	Gram
GB	Sarin, Isopropylmethylphosphonofluoridate
GC	Gas chromatograph
HD	Sulfur Mustard; 2,2'-Dichlorodiethylsulfide
hr	Hour
in	Inch
kg	Kilograms
L	Liter
M_f	Cumulative mass permeation through the fabric (ng/cm^2)
m^2	Square meters
m^3	Cubic meters
mg	Milligram
min	Minute
μL	Microliter
ng	Nanogram
NBC	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
ND	Non-detectable
NR	Not Reported
PCT	Pre-concentrator tube
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
P_s	Skin permeability
RH	Relative Humidity
TOP	Test Operations Procedure

Blank

APPENDIX A

MODIFIED STATIC DIFFUSION TEST PROCEDURE

MODIFIED STATIC DIFFUSION TEST

This test procedure was adapted from Test Operations Procedure (TOP) 8-2-501, Permeation and Penetration of Air-Permeable, Semipermeable and Impermeable Materials with Chemical Agents or Simulants (Swatch Testing). U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground, UT. 3 March 1997, UNCLASSIFIED Report (AD A322329). The test procedure was entitled "Semipermeable and Impermeable Materials Static Diffusion Penetration Testing (Liquid Agent Challenge/Vapor Penetration; delta p = 0, Single Flow Test)." The following procedure was used:

1. Upon receipt of the gloves, all available information concerning the gloves will be recorded; date of manufacture, lot number, serial number, materials of construction, etc.
2. From each pair of gloves, one each 1 and 15/16 in. diameter material swatch will be taken from the cuff area for HD and one like-sized material swatch will be taken from the cuff area for GB. From the same pair of gloves, one each 1 and 15/16 in. diameter material swatch will be taken from the palm area for HD and one like-sized material swatch will be taken from the palm area for GB. Swatches will be taken from at least three pairs of gloves (a minimum of six HD swatches and six GB swatches will be tested) for each glove model/style. Thickness measurements will be taken and recorded for each swatch. Each swatch will be placed in an airtight bag and given a unique serial number, which will be placed on the bag. A list of serial numbers will be kept with the swatches.
3. The environmental chamber will be controlled at a temperature of 90 ± 2 °F (32.2 ± 1 °C) and the maximum achievable relative humidity (RH) without occurrence of condensation ($60 \pm 10\%$ RH). The temperature and RH readings will be checked weekly with a calibrated meter. The test cell air will be drawn from the chamber air. [TOP 8-2-501 specifies that a system control and data acquisition system will be used; but, this system was not used due to budget constraints.] The temperature and RH will be recorded in a computer file. Flow rates will be manually recorded. [TOP 8-2-501 specifies that differential pressure monitoring will be done; but, differential pressure gages were not used due to budget constraints.]
4. The TOP test cell will be used. When assembling, the cell lugs will be tightened by hand to finger tight. The flow rate beneath each swatch will be 1 L/min, which will be controlled by a linear mass flow controller. The flows will be checked with a calibrated test meter weekly. Each test cell will be checked for leaks after assembly by connecting it to the vacuum source and checking that the inlet flow is the same as the outlet flow on the mass flow controller (cell lugs will be retightened if flows don't match).

5. The swatches will be preconditioned overnight in the environmental chamber. Eighty-mil silicone will be used as an indicator swatch to verify that the MINICAMS can detect agent vapor permeation (one silicone swatch per six glove swatches). [TOP 8-2-501 specifies that positive control and negative control swatches will be used; but, they were not used due to budgetary and schedule limitations.]

6. Agents GB and HD will be used. The contamination density will be 10 g/m² (eight 1 µL HD droplets or ten 1 µL GB droplets). The agent will be applied using the click/touch method with a Hamilton repeating dispenser. [TOP 8-2-501 specifies that a robotic agent application system will be used for agent application; but, this was not done due to budget constraints.]

7. Seven swatches will be tested at once. MINICAMS with a stream selection system will monitor vapor permeation with a 3-min cycle per swatch. There will be three blank sampling intervals following the indicator swatch. Each swatch will be sampled once every 30 min. The MINICAMS will be standardized weekly.

8. The test length will be 24 hr.

9. The test cells and o-rings will be aerated between uses. No other cleaning method will be used.

10. The data to be reported are cumulative permeation (ng/cm²) versus elapsed time from contamination (min) for each swatch. All recorded data will be placed in laboratory notebooks, and a technical report will be drafted at the conclusion of this effort.

Table B - 2.

Average GB Permeation					
Time (min)	M _f , Palm (ng/cm ²)	Time (min)	M _f , Cuff (ng/cm ²)	Average Time (min)	Average M _f (ng/cm ²)
11	5247	6	3186	9	4217
26	19906	21	17660	24	18783
41	34606	36	32129	39	33367
56	49344	51	46645	54	47994
71	64025	66	59747	69	61886
86	78465	81	72637	84	75551
101	92172	96	86337	99	89254
116	104789	111	98906	114	101848
131	116314	126	109706	129	113010
146	126532	141	118601	144	122567
161	135277	156	125828	159	130552
176	142636	171	131706	174	137171
191	148814	186	136549	189	142681
206	154023	201	140527	204	147275
221	158382	216	143800	219	151091
236	162044	231	146113	234	154079
251	165139	246	148018	249	156579
266	167774	261	150012	264	158893
281	170029	276	151732	279	160880
296	171972	291	153235	294	162603
311	173663	306	154554	309	164109
326	175142	321	155725	324	165433
341	176441	336	156773	339	166607
356	177595	351	157711	354	167653
371	178624	366	158562	369	168593
386	179548	381	159338	384	169443
401	180379	396	160044	399	170211
416	181126	411	160692	414	170909
431	181814	426	161290	429	171552
446	182450	441	161845	444	172147
461	183033	456	162362	459	172697
476	183568	471	162844	474	173206
491	184061	486	163293	489	173677
506	184520	501	163712	504	174116
521	184947	516	164104	519	174525
536	185343	531	164471	534	174907
551	185712	546	164818	549	175265
566	186060	561	165146	564	175603
581	186387	576	165457	579	175922
596	186695	591	165751	594	176223

Table B - 2. Continued

Average GB Permeation

Time (min)	M _f , Palm (ng/cm ²)	Time (min)	M _f , Cuff (ng/cm ²)	Average Time (min)	Average M _f (ng/cm ²)
611	186986	606	166031	609	176508
626	187260	621	166296	624	176778
641	187519	636	166548	639	177034
656	187767	651	166790	654	177278
671	188004	666	167022	669	177513
686	188231	681	167244	684	177738
701	188449	696	167457	699	177953
716	188658	711	167663	714	178160
731	188859	726	167860	729	178360
746	189052	741	168051	744	178552
761	189239	756	168235	759	178737
776	189418	771	168414	774	178916
791	189591	786	168586	789	179088
806	189758	801	168752	804	179255
821	189919	816	168913	819	179416
836	190076	831	169070	834	179573
851	190229	846	169221	849	179725
866	190375	861	169368	864	179871
881	190517	876	169511	879	180014
896	190654	891	169649	894	180151
911	190786	906	169783	909	180285
926	190914	921	169914	924	180414
941	191039	936	170042	939	180540
956	191160	951	170165	954	180662
971	191279	966	170283	969	180781
986	191394	981	170399	984	180897
1001	191505	996	170513	999	181009
1016	191614	1011	170625	1014	181120
1031	191721	1026	170735	1029	181228
1046	191823	1041	170841	1044	181332
1061	191922	1056	170944	1059	181433
1076	192020	1071	171044	1074	181532
1091	192114	1086	171141	1089	181627
1106	192206	1101	171236	1104	181721
1121	192296	1116	171329	1119	181812
1136	192383	1131	171419	1134	181901
1151	192469	1146	171507	1149	181988
1166	192552	1161	171594	1164	182073
1181	192633	1176	171678	1179	182155

Table B - 2. Continued

Average GB Permeation

Time (min)	M _f , Palm (ng/cm ²)	Time (min)	M _f , Cuff (ng/cm ²)	Average Time (min)	Average M _f (ng/cm ²)
1196	192713	1191	171761	1194	182237
1211	192791	1206	171842	1209	182316
1226	192866	1221	171921	1224	182394
1241	192940	1236	171997	1239	182469
1256	193011	1251	172073	1254	182542
1271	193082	1266	172147	1269	182614
1286	193150	1281	172218	1284	182684
1301	193218	1296	172288	1299	182753
1316	193283	1311	172357	1314	182820
1331	193347	1326	172425	1329	182886
1346	193409	1341	172490	1344	182950
1361	193470	1356	172555	1359	183012
1376	193529	1371	172618	1374	183074
1391	193588	1386	172679	1389	183133
1406	193645	1401	172740	1404	183192
1421	193700	1416	172799	1419	183250
1436	193755	1431	172858	1434	183307

Table B - 4. Continued

Time (min)	Individual GB Swatch Data										
	M_t , Cumulative Permeation (ng/cm^2), 8 May 03										
1 Cuff	2 Palm	3 Cuff	4 Cuff	5 Palm	6 Palm	1 Cuff	2 Palm	3 Cuff	4 Cuff	5 Palm	6 Palm
1142	172485	1145	204239	1147	157788	1150	184248	1152	147862	1155	225305
1157	172566	1160	204339	1162	157874	1165	184342	1167	147920	1170	225397
1172	172645	1175	204436	1177	157958	1180	184432	1182	147976	1185	225486
1187	172721	1190	204533	1192	158039	1195	184521	1197	148030	1200	225575
1202	172797	1205	204629	1207	158118	1210	184610	1212	148082	1215	225662
1217	172871	1220	204720	1222	158196	1225	184695	1227	148134	1230	225745
1232	172943	1235	204810	1237	158272	1240	184778	1242	148184	1245	225825
1247	173015	1250	204897	1252	158346	1255	184858	1257	148232	1260	225904
1262	173084	1265	204984	1267	158420	1270	184936	1272	148280	1275	225981
1277	173151	1280	205069	1282	158491	1285	185012	1287	148326	1290	226056
1292	173218	1295	205151	1297	158560	1300	185087	1302	148373	1305	226129
1307	173283	1310	205231	1312	158628	1315	185161	1317	148418	1320	226201
1322	173346	1325	205309	1327	158695	1330	185233	1332	148460	1335	226270
1337	173408	1340	205387	1342	158761	1345	185302	1347	148502	1350	226338
1352	173469	1355	205462	1357	158825	1360	185370	1362	148544	1365	226404
1367	173528	1370	205535	1372	158889	1375	185437	1377	148584	1380	226469
1382	173586	1385	205607	1387	158950	1390	185502	1392	148623	1395	226533
1397	173643	1400	205678	1402	159011	1405	185565	1407	148662	1410	226595
1412	173700	1415	205747	1417	159072	1420	185627	1422	148699	1425	226655
1427	173755	1430	205815	1432	159131	1435	185688	1437	148735	1440	226715

Table B - 5.

Duraclean® with Lycra® Glove Swatches – HD Trial Run					
	M _f , Cumulative Permeation (ng/cm ²), 22 April 03				
Time (min)	1 Cuff	Time (min)	2 Palm	Time (min)	3 Palm
1	117	4	693	7	1729
10	4978	13	4892	16	7489
19	11750	22	10207	25	14847
28	19549	31	16408	34	23615
37	27759	40	23380	43	33949
46	36638	49	30921	52	45459
55	46450	58	39031	61	58213
64	56846	67	47622	70	71826
73	67650	76	56628	79	85887
82	78721	85	65920	88	100391
91	90151	94	75500	97	115603
100	102187	103	85541	106	131395
109	114311	112	95593	115	146942
118	126373	121	105802	124	162623
127	138705				

Table B - 7. Continued

GB Silicone Swatch Trial for Duraclean® with Lycra® Glove											
Mf, Cumulative Permeation (ng/cm ²), 7 May 03											
Time (min)	Swatch 1	Time (min)	Swatch 2	Time (min)	Swatch 3	Time (min)	Swatch 4	Time (min)	Swatch 5	Time (min)	Swatch 6
1144	10800	1146	8545	1149	9368	1151	10218	1154	7258	1156	6041
1159	10952	1161	8671	1164	9520	1166	10389	1169	7387	1171	6160
1174	11104	1176	8798	1179	9676	1181	10560	1184	7517	1186	6279
1189	11256	1192	8925	1194	9831	1197	10732	1199	7649	1202	6399
1204	11407	1207	9052	1209	9981	1212	10905	1214	7781	1217	6520
1219	11559	1222	9177	1224	10130	1227	11074	1229	7912	1232	6642
1234	11713	1237	9302	1239	10279	1242	11244	1244	8044	1247	6762
1249	11865	1252	9427	1254	10430	1257	11413	1259	8172	1262	6882
1264	12013	1267	9554	1270	10581	1272	11583	1275	8300	1277	7002
1280	12162	1282	9679	1285	10733	1287	11753	1290	8429	1292	7122
1295	12310	1297	9803	1300	10882	1302	11924	1305	8558	1307	7244
1310	12458	1312	9929	1315	11034	1317	12095	1320	8689	1322	7365
1325	12606	1327	10056	1330	11185	1332	12263	1335	8818	1337	7487
1340	12756	1343	10179	1345	11334	1348	12431	1350	8946	1353	7608
1355	12906	1358	10305	1360	11484	1363	12599	1365	9074	1368	7729
1370	13055	1373	10429	1375	11631	1378	12765	1380	9201	1383	7851
1385	13202	1388	10551	1390	11777	1393	12932	1395	9330	1398	7971
1400	13347	1403	10675	1405	11925	1408	13101	1410	9459	1413	8093
1415	13493	1418	10798	1421	12070	1423	13268	1426	9588	1428	8215
1431	13638	1433	10919	1436	12216	1438	13434				

In all M_f tables, zero (0) is equivalent to non-detectable (ND).

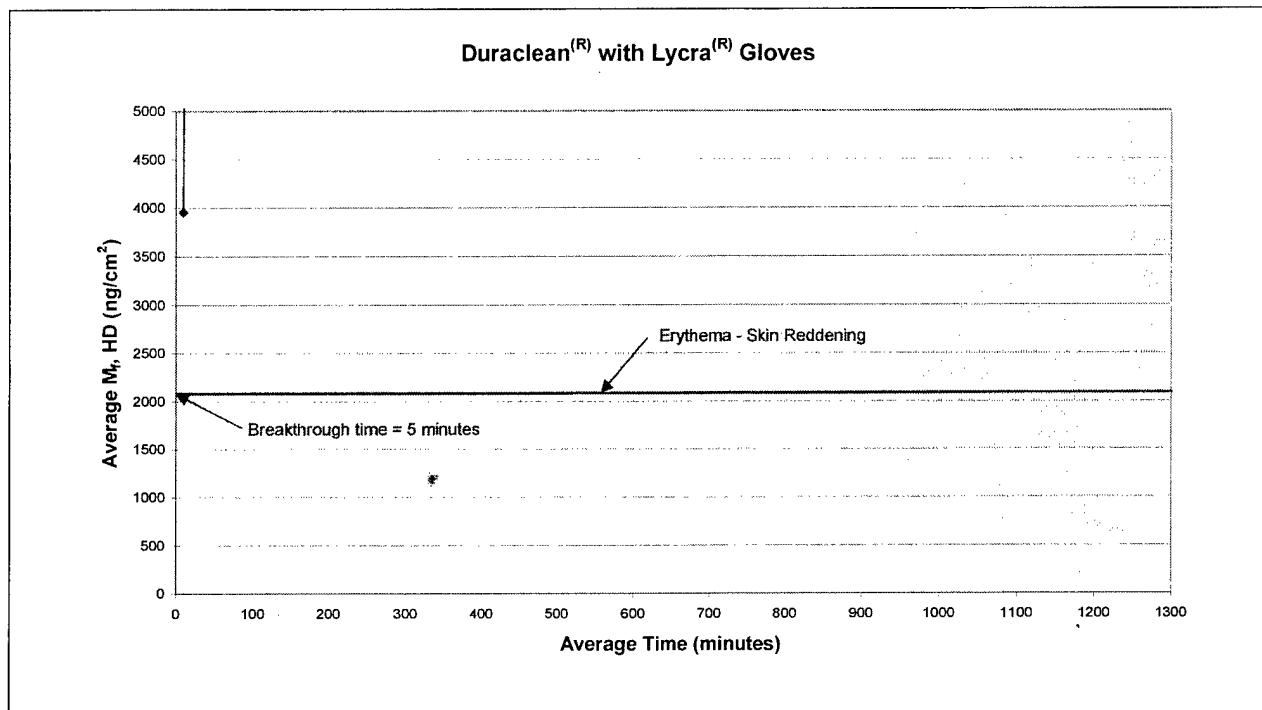


Figure B - 1. Average HD Permeation

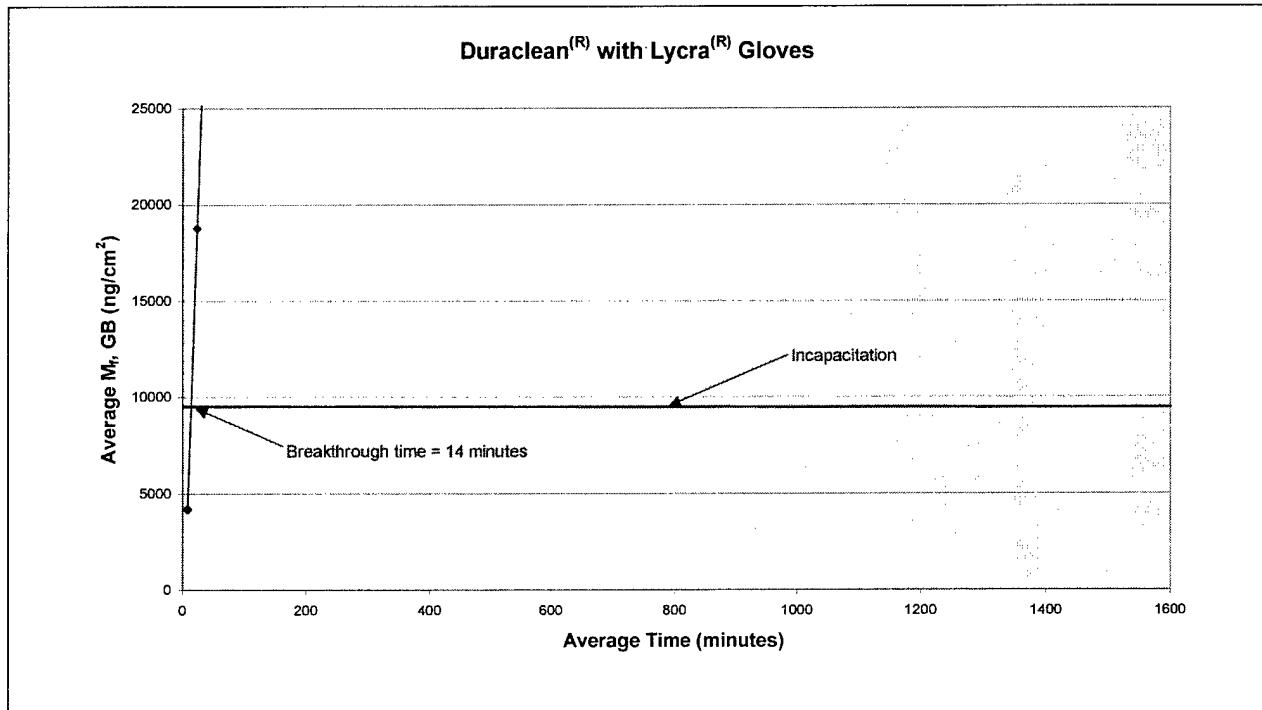


Figure B - 2. Average GB Permeation

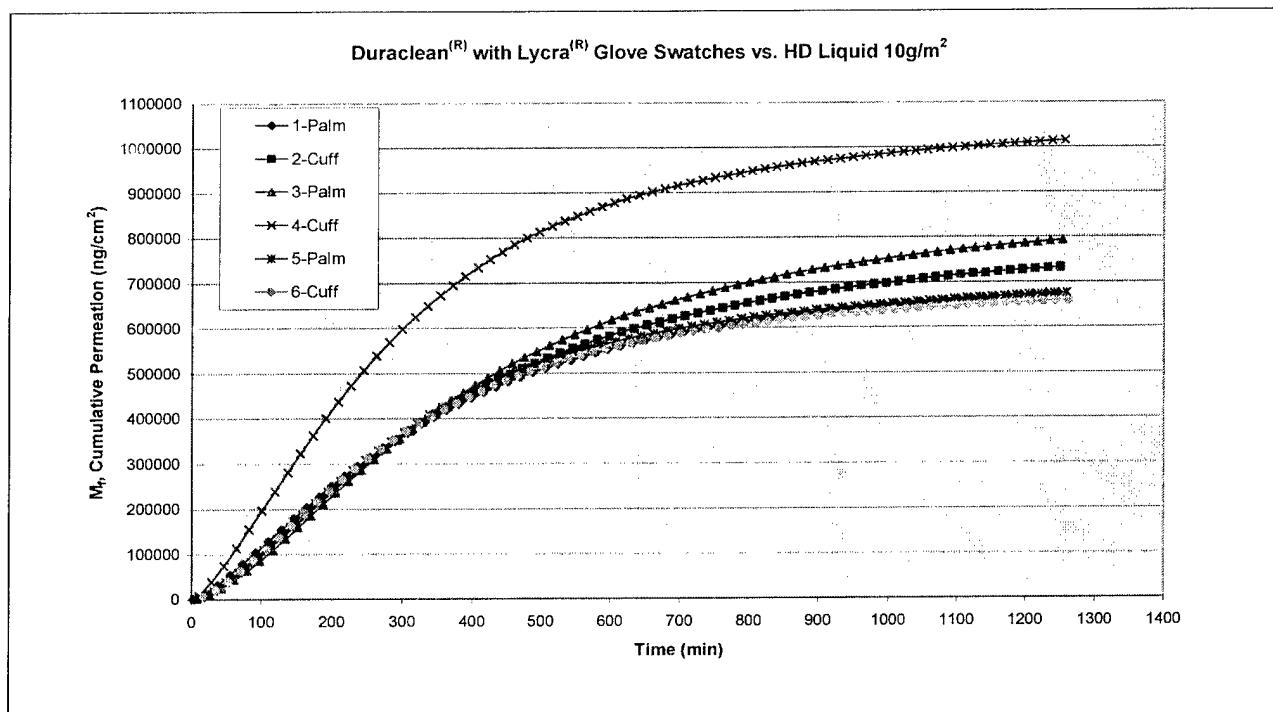


Figure B - 3. HD Permeation by Sampling Area

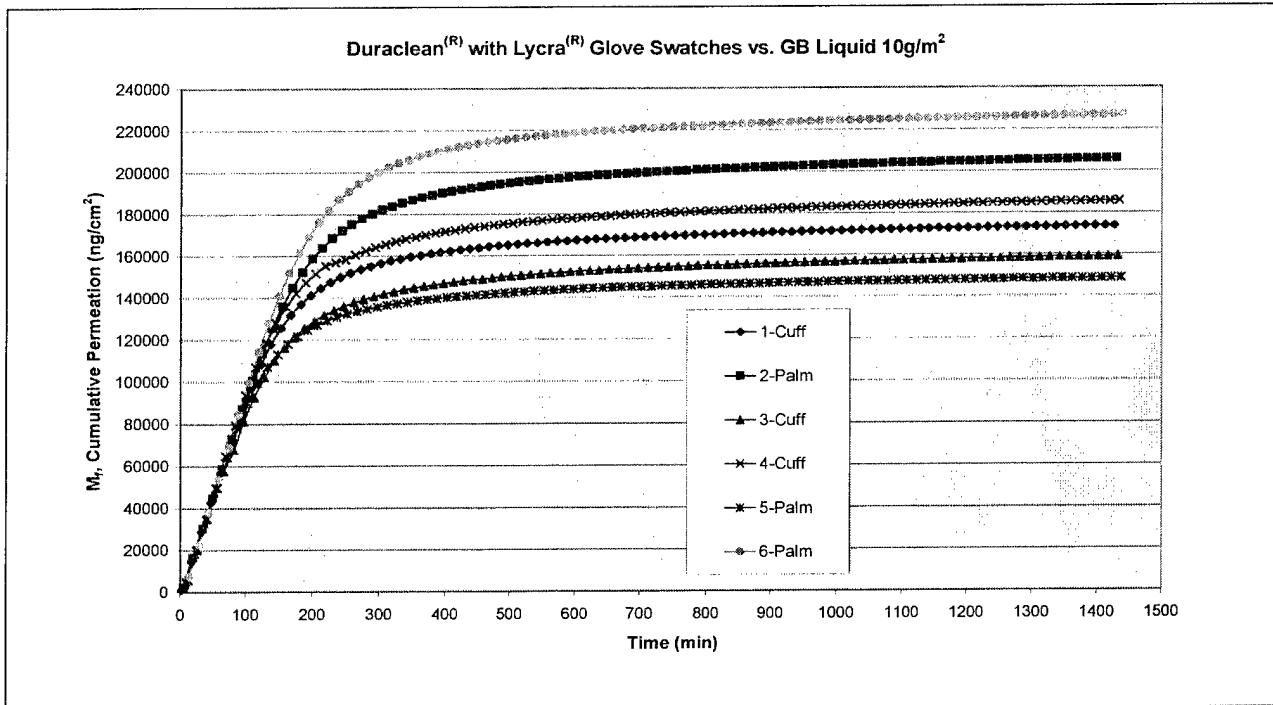


Figure B - 4. GB Permeation by Sampling Area